TEXAS-LOUISIANA PETROLEUM RECORD AND

Oil Investors' Journal

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH CONCERNING THE BEAUMONT FIELD AND OTHER SOUTHWESTERN OIL FIELDS.

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PIPE LINE FROM INDIAN TY.

The Texas Company Will Build It, to Connect With Present Western Terminus of Port Arthur Line at Humble—Stockholders Vote to Double the Authorized Capital, Making It $12,000,000—New Issue of Stock is Financed and Company is Ready to Begin Construction—Distance 450 to 500 Miles, Varying According to Route—Conditions in Both Territory and Gulf Coast Fields Favorable for the Construction of the Line.

Doubt as to the construction of a pipe line from Indian Territory to the Gulf of Mexico was removed this week when it became known that the stockholders of the Texas Company, at a meeting called at Beaumont on Tuesday, October 16, voted to double the authorized capital of the company by issuing 60,000 shares of new stock at the par value of $100 a share. An amendment to the company's charter, increasing the capital from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000 has been filed with the Texas secretary of state. The issue of new stock has been financed, and the company is ready to begin work on the Territory-Gulf line.

It is understood that the plan is to lay an eight-inch trunk line from a point near the center of oil development in the Territory to a junction with the present western terminus of the Texas Company's line at Humble, in Harris county, seventeen miles northwest of Houston and seventy miles almost due west of Beaumont. Such a line would be from 450 to 500 miles long, according to the route selected. It would pass about fifty miles east of Denison and the same distance from Dallas if surveyed on an air line. The Texas Company's present trunk line extends from Humble to its refinery and deep water loading dock at Port Arthur, ninety miles distant.

Four companies have pipe lines which terminate at Humble—the Texas Company, the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, the Security Oil Company and the Sun Pipe Line Company.

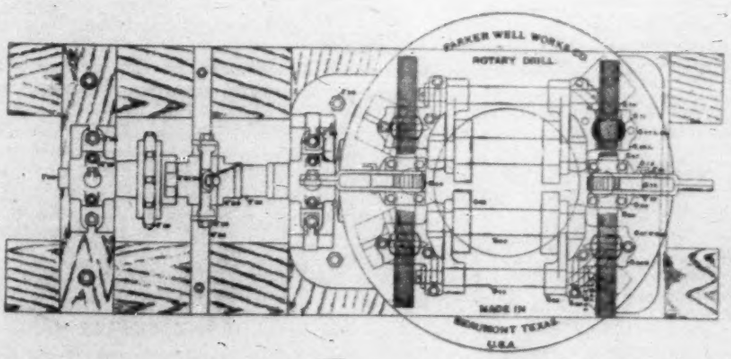
A substantial bonus, put up by certain Territory operators having large holdings and, more production than they are at present able to sell, is given as one of the inducements offered to the Texas Company to build the line. Negotiations are said to have been closed with the Territory people for a supply of crude that will guarantee sufficient business to keep the line in operation. There is every reason to believe that all the details will be closed up satisfactorily and that the construction of the line will be undertaken without delay. The Texas Company is prepared to start the work immediately.

The purpose, as gleaned from a stockholder, will be primarily to afford transportation facilities for the movement of Territory oil. Pipeage rates will be established and anybody's oil will be run through the line at the posted charge.

The Texas Company will buy Territory crude as it does Gulf Coast crude, and will sell it in Texas, delivered at the terminus of the line. This is taken to mean that if any other company operating a refinery in Texas desires to purchase Territory oil delivered at Humble it may do so, or it may buy crude in the Territory and run it through the Texas line, paying the regular pipeage rate.

The time required to build the line and the probable cost are interesting items in connection with the project. Ordinarily it would be called a year's job. By rushing work from both ends the construction might be completed in considerably less time. The cost of the complete installation is figured above $4,000,000. An eight-inch line, with pump stations, tankage and other adjuncts, can be built for $6000 a mile, or it can be made to cost $10,000 a mile. The cost depends upon the number of stations and the quality of the equipment. Not less than ten or more than fifteen stations, each equipped with two pumps and two 37-000-barrel iron tanks, will cost $100,000 apiece. The pumps for each station will alone cost $50,000. In addition a large amoutn of tankage is to be built at the Territory end, a gathering system and other facilities.

There is no way of arriving at the rates that will be charged for transporting Ter-



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BIDS FOR DRILLING ARTESIAN WELL

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 4 P. M., NOVEMBER 6, 1906, FOR THE BORING OF AN ARTESIAN WELL. SPECIFICATIONS CAN BE OBTAINED BY APPLYING TO

B. A. LITTELL, MAYOR, OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA.

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ritory crude to Texas, and it is a little too early to figure on them. In the east the pipe lines impose a charge of 20 cents a barrel for gathering the oil in the field. For transporting oil from Indiana and Ohio to the seaboard the rates vary from 40 to 60 cents a barrel, according to distance.

Since the first surplus of production was developed in the Territory field there has been talk of an outlet to the Gulf. The opening up of the Glenn pool, near Tulsa, and the rapid increase in output at other points in the Territory, further emphasized the need of additional facilities for the movement of the oil, and a broader market. It is probable that the situation in the Territory would have been much more satisfactory but for the discoveries in Illinois, where a large surplus of production has been developed. The Territory field has been affected more than any other by this condition, and operators not only have been unable to sell their oil, but they have seen the price of the best grade of crude marked down from 52 cents to 30 cents a barrel.

A year ago, when things were in better shape in the Mid-Continent field than they are now, a pipe line was projected from Bartlesville to the Gulf, but the move fell flat. Since that time schemes have been proposed from time to time without any tangible result, and all the while, from the operators' standpoint, conditions were growing more unsatisfactory. The only trunk lines now affording an outlet for Territory crude are the two eight-inch lines of the Standard Oil Company, extending to Whiting, Ind.

One feature of the situation that weakened the Gulf pipe line proposition last year was the surplus of crude in the Gulf Coast region. There was more than enough oil for all current refinery and fuel requirements. Prices were low and reserve stocks amounting to more than 20,000,000 barrels had been accumulated. In the past ten or twelve months the situation in Texas has changed. The excess of requirements over current output for the nine months ended September 30 is figured at over 7,000,000 barrels, and prices are higher than at any time since the days of Spindletop's decline, when the market went to 80 cents. Jennings oil is selling at 70 cents on cars. One year ago the price was 22 to 25 cents. Humble oil is bringing 62 cents. A year ago it was quoted at 30 cents. As compared with an output of approximately 2,670,000 barrels in September, 1905, the Gulf Coast region produced only 1,483,500 barrels in September, 1905, or not enough to supply the fuel oil demand, which is figured at 1,500,000 barrels a month. The total requirements in September are given as 2,500,000 barrels, being more than 1,000,000 barrels in excess of the output.

The fuel consumption of Gulf Coast oil is put at 50,000 barrels a day, the local refineries use about 20,000 barrels a day and the shipments to Atlantic coast refineries consume 12,000 to 15,000 barrels a day. The refineries in Southeast Texas would gladly substitute the lighter Territory crude, with its much greater values in gasoline, kerosene and other products, for the heavy oils of the Gulf Coast, which by reason of the sulphur they contain and the small percentage of naphtha and illuminating oil, are not as desirable for the purposes of refining. A better grade of crude to run on will assure a better line of products and a wider market.

An eight-inch pipe line from the Territory would handle from 18,000 to 25,000 barrels a day. This amount would supply all the requirements of the refineries in Southeast Texas, and the 20,000 barrels a day of heavy Gulf Coast crude now consumed by the refineries would be available for fuel use.

The refineries are now paying from 60 to 67 cents a barrel at the wells for the heavy crude produced in this region. If they can get 3 per cent of gasoline and 14 per cent of 120 test kerosene from this oil they are doing well. Some of the Territory crude will make more than five times as much gasoline and nearly twice as much kerosene. Better results all round may be obtained from the Territory product. From the standpoint of the refineries it would seem to be not only feasible, but necessary, to get their supply of crude from the Territory. A thousand barrels a day are being shipped by tank car from Red Fork to a refinery at Corsicana, Texas, a distance of 290 miles, and the Gulf refinery at Port Arthur is preparing to buy Territory oil and ship 300 barrels a day, or more, by tank car, a distance of 580 miles to the Gulf Coast. The Record Oil and Refining Company, which operates a small plant at New Orleans, is getting its supply of crude from the Territory—a distance of 800 miles.

Reliable figures as to the producing capacity of the Territory field in its present state of development are difficult to obtain. Estimates that may be regarded as conservative put it in the neighborhood of 100,000 barrels. The actual output is said to be above 60,000 barrels, and less than 80,000 barrels. It is confidently stated that the present production could easily be doubled. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company has been running from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels a day of Territory oil. The Glenn pool, which will furnish a good part of the Texas supply, is said to be capable now of producing 25,000 barrels a day. This could be largely increased. The Prairie Company is said to be taking about 4000 barrels a day from this district.

HISTORY OF THE TEXAS COMPANY.

The Texas Company has taken a leading part in the development of the Gulf Coast oil industry. Its pipe line system embraces about 200 miles of trunk line, touching all the important fields. It has the only line into Houston from Humble. The company owns a great quantity of steel and ground storage, located in the various oil districts, and at Port Arthur. It operates a refinery at Port Arthur, having a capacity of 100,000 barrels a month; also another refinery of similar capacity at Port Neches. It owns tank steamers and barges for the transportation of oil from Port Arthur to points on the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coast, and exports oil to England and other foreign countries. The company had its beginning during the latter part of 1901 in the Texas Fuel Company. Later the Texas Company was organized with $3,000,000 capital, and in May, 1903, it purchased for $900,000 the Sour Lake Springs farm, which has proven a very profitable investment as a producing proposition.

The capital was increased from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 two years ago to provide for extensions and new investments. The addition of another $6,000,000 to enable the company to build the Territory-Gulf pipe line was authorized this week. J. S. Cullinan has been president and general manager of the company since its organization; Arnold Schlaet of New York is vice president; James L. Autry, general attorney, is secretary; A. C. Miglietta is assistant secretary; T. J. Donoghue is treasurer, and Guy Carroll assistant treasurer. The directors are J. S. Cullinan, Arnold Schlaet, John W. Gates, L. H. Lapham, T. J. Donoghue, J. L. Autry, W. T. Leman, C. P. Dodge and R. C. Holmes.

GUFFEY INTERESTS WILL BUY TERRITORY OIL FOR GULF COAST REFINERY.

What appears to be the first move of the Gulf Coast refineries toward substituting Indian Territory crude for the heavier product of the Southeast Texas region, which they are now running, is the announcement that the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company interests, operating the Gulf refinery at Port Arthur, will begin the shipment of Territory oil by tank car as soon as the necessary facilities can be installed.

A party of Guffey officials, including C. H. Markham, general manager; John F. Fisher, superintendent of pipe lines and production, and H. Y. Arnold, manager of the Gulf Refining Company, have been in the Territory this month, arranging the de-

tails for the purcrase and shipment of crude to the refinery at Port Arthur. It is stated that land for a tank farm has been procured and that probably 500,000 barrels of steel storage will be erected immediately, also a gathering system and a loading rack. The oil will be shipped from Kiefer Swith, on the Frisco, direct to Port Arthur. Kiefer is about 200 miles north of Denison, which is the terminus of the Southern Pacific's Houston and Texas Central line. At Houston the shipments will be transferred to the Texas and New Orleans line of the Southern Pacific, which has a branch into West Port Arthur and a spur reaching the Gulf refinery. The distance is said to be 850 miles and the rate 25 cents a hundred, or approximately 75 cents a barrel. It is understood that the Guffey people will buy only the best grade of oil produced in the Glenn pool, averaging about 38 gravity, and that they will get it at the market price, 39 cents a barrel. The cost and freight charge combined will amount to approximately $1.15 a barrel. The expense of handling the oil can only be estimated.

Even though the total cost should be $1.25 a barrel delivered at the refinery, it will no doubt prove a profitable proposition for refining as compared with Gulf Coast oil, which now costs from 62 to 67 cents at the wells. Some of the crude from the Glenn pool makes 10 per cent of 62 gasoline, 5 per cent of 68 gasoline, or naphtha, and 22 per cent of eupion grade kerosene, besides valuable lubricating stocks. The rest of the Gulf Coast oils will not compare with the Glenn crude in refining values.

It is understood that the Guffey Company will ship from 3000 to 5000 barrels a day from Kiefer when all the equipment and facilities are completed. This will require from fifteen to twenty-five cars a day. An immense number of tank cars will be required to handle any such business as is said to be contemplated.

For a month past the Corsicana Refining has been receiving 1000 barrels a day of Territory oil, shipped by tank car from Red Fork, below Tulsa.

NEW ORLEANS REFINERY USING TERRITORY CRUDE.

The Record Oil and Refining Company of New Orleans, which has been using from 100 to 150 barrels a day of Henrietta (Clay county, Texas,) crude, has discontinued the use of Texas oil and is now getting its supply from the Indian Territory. The oil is shipped in tank cars. The distance is more than 800 miles and the rate about 25 cents a hundred pounds.

STOCKS OF CRUDE OIL IN GULF COAST DISTRICTS OCTOBER 1, 1906.

(Estimated.)

	Barrels.
Surplus January 1, 1906	20,000,000
Shortage 9 months of 1906	7,282,352
Net surplus Oct. 1, 1906	12,717,648

CHANGE IN CORSICANA PRICES.

The attention of our contemporaries is directed to the correct quotations on Corsicana crude, appearing in the Oil Investors' Journal. On September 14 the price of Corsicana light was advanced from 89 cents to $1 and of heavy (Powell) crude from 50 to 55 cents. Eastern and Western papers which carry the oil quotations have failed so far to note the change in Corsicana prices.

F. C. Henderson of the Superior Consolidated Oil Company, with headquarters near Nowata, I. T., visited Beaumont on October 17.

SUMMARY FOR FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER.

PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST TEXAS DISTRICTS.

	Barrels.		
	Sept. 15.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 15
Humble	8,000	7,325	7,025
Batson	6,900	6,800	6,548
Saratoga	7,200	7,300	7,395
Sour Lake	5,600	6,145	7,465
Spindletop	2,900	2,600	3,100
Dayton	200	200	225
Totals	30,800	30,370	31,758

Increase October 15, compared with September 30, is 1388 barrels and 958 barrels compared with September 15.

PRODUCTION OF THE DISTRICTS IN LOUISIANA.

	Barrels.		
	Sept. 15.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 15.
Jennings	17,550	18,250	15,900
Welsh	225	225	200
Total	17,775	18,475	16,100

Decrease October 15, compared with September 30, is 2375 barrels, and 1675 barrels compared with September 15. Jennings shows a decrease of 2350 barrels on October 15 compared with September 30.

PRODUCTION OF THE GULF COAST REGION.

	Barrels.		
	Sept. 15.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 15.
Southeast Texas	30,800	30,370	31,758
Louisiana	17,775	18,475	16,100
Total	48,575	48,845	47,858

Decrease on October 15, compared with September 30, is 987 barrels, and 617 barrels compared with September 15.

WELL SUMMARY FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER.

WELLS COMPLETED.

District.	Cpd.	Prd.	Dry.	Pda.
Humble	8	5	3	260
Batson	3	3	0	75
Saratoga	2	2	0	225
Sour Lake	3	2	1	1,400
Spindletop	2	2	0	680
Dayton	0	0	0	0
Jennings	5	5	0	5,450
Total	23	19	4	8,090

DRILLING.

District.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 29.	Oct. 15.
Humble	13	15	14
Batson	6	5	11
Saratoga	3	5	7
Sour Lake	3	7	10
Spindletop	9	8	10
Jennings	9	8	7
Totals	43	48	59

LOCATIONS.

District.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 29.	Oct. 15.
Humble	0	2	3
Batson	2	8	3
Saratoga	3	2	2
Sour Lake	6	2	1
Spindletop	1	6	6
Dayton	0	0	1
Jennings	4	8	10
Total	17	28	26

CRUDE PRICES.

Quotations on Credit Balances as Posted by the Pipe Lines.

J. M. GUFFEY PETROLEUM COMPANY.

	May 23.	June 27.	Aug. 6	Aug. 28.	Oct. 8.
Sour Lake, light	51	52	54	54	59
Sour Lake, heavy	42	43	45	45	50
Saratoga	42	44	50	51	52
Batson, light	43	45	46	46	51
Batson, heavy	37	39	40	42	47
Humble	45	48	52	53	56

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

	May 22.	June 26.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 28.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 15.
Sour Lake	51	52	54	56	59	62
Saratoga	42	44	47	49	52	57
Batson	41	43	46	48	51	*
Humble	45	48	51	53	56	60
Jennings	34	36	40	42	47	54

Above prices do not include loading, storage or other charges on oil shipped by tank car.

Contract prices for Texas oil at the wells from 2 to 10 cents above credit balance quotations.

* No quotation posted on Batson oil on this date.

EASTERN PRICES.

Pennsylvania	$1.58
Second sand	1.58
Tiona	1.68
Richland	1.78
Corning	1.10
Newcastle	1.35
Cabell	1.18
North Lima	.90
South Lima	.85
Indiana	.85
Princeton, Ind.	.64
Casey, Ill.	.64
Somerset	.85
Ragland	.35
Corsicana, light	1.00
Corsicana, heavy	.55
Fuel oil	.35
Canada	1.30

KANSAS AND TERRITORIES.

32 gravity and over	$0.39
32 to 31 1-2 gravity	.36
31 1-2 to 31 gravity	.33
31 to 30 1-2 gravity	.30
30 1-2 to 30 gravity	.27
Heavy or fuel oil	.26

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF TEXAS-LOUISIANA CRUDE OIL IN 1906.

Month.	Av. Daily Output.	Av. Daily Consump.
January	59,697	74,857
February	56,928	88,367
March	51,948	83,025
April	54,037	79,523
May	64,080	83,272
June	64,183	88,702
July	57,866	91,286
August	55,733	79,890
September	49,450	84,926

	Daily Shortage.	Shortage for Month
January	15,160	447,983
February	31,439	924,288
March	31,077	963,368
April	25,486	764,592
May	19,192	594,956
June	24,519	735,567
July	33,420	1,002,583
August	24,157	724,730
September	35,476	1,064,285

Note.—Consumption includes all shipments and refinery and field requirements.

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OUTPUT IN GULF COAST REGION DECREASES DESPITE NEW PRODUCTION.

There was no material change in the situation in the Gulf Coast region during the first two weeks of October. Credit balance prices were twice advanced. Most of the production is sold on contracts running from one to six months, and as the contract prices are from 2 to 10 cents above the credit balance quotations, the advances in the latter are important only as indicating the general upward trend of the market. The Texas Company marked up its credit balance prices on Sour Lake from 53 to 60 cents and on Jennings from 52 to 54 cents. Its quotation on Batson was advanced on October 6 from 48 to 51 cents, but when the other prices were again raised on October 13 no quotation was made on Batson oil. It is understood that the company will take up its lines and equipment in the Batson district. This will leave the Gaffey Company, the Sun Pipe Line Company, the Security Oil Company, the Higgins Oil and Fuel Company and the Commercial Oil Company still in the Batson market.

Gross output in the Gulf Coast fields was put at 47,858 barrels on October 15, indicating a decrease of 987 barrels compared with September 30. Jennings was responsible for the falling off. It was credited with 15,900 barrels on October 15 against 18,250 barrels on September 30, a decrease of 2350 barrels. The Texas districts showed an increase on account of the new production obtained from The Texas Company's three good wells completed in the territory opened up last month. These three wells are making over 2000 barrels a day on the pump. As a result Sour Lake production has gone up from 5000 barrels on September 15 to 7465 barrels on October 15. The Southeast Texas districts were credited with 31,758 barrels on October 15, as against 30,370 barrels on September 30, an increase of 1388 barrels. Spindletop, with three new wells, added 500 barrels to its September 30 production, bringing the output of that field up to 3100 barrels.

The record of field operations shows 23 wells completed in the first two weeks of the month, of which 19 are producers with an initial output of 8050 barrels, and 4 are dry. This is against 24 completions and 18 producers, with 2090 barrels of new production recorded during the corresponding period in September—a gain of 6000 barrels. Jennings, with five completions, all producers, having an output of 5450 barrels, furnished the greater part of the new production.

Fifty-nine wells were drilling in all districts on October 15 as compared with 43 on September 15 and 48 on September 29. Twenty-six locations were noted on October 15, as against 17 on September 15 and 28 on September 29.

Port movement of Texas oil during the first half of the month amounted to 385,894 barrels, of which 182,597 barrels was crude and 203,297 barrels other grades. These figures represent a decrease of 194,419 barrels in crude movement and an increase of 18,698 barrels in the movement of other grades.

A new well, said to be making 50 to 100 barrels on the pump, is reported at Anse la Butte (La.). It is the property of the Heywood Brothers Oil Corporation. Savage & Richardson baled their well on the Caddo townsite and are waiting for a standard rig to pump it. Estimates as to the well's probable capacity vary from 30 to 100 barrels. It is 2276 feet deep.

REVISED FIGURES INDICATE A SHORTAGE EXCEEDING ONE MILLION BARRELS LAST MONTH.

Records of transfers of Jennings oil in train loads to Texas storage in September show a movement of only 359 cars, or 64,620 barrels. Jennings crude is bringing the same price as the Texas product, and the demand in the Louisiana market is especially strong at this time. There is no longer a surplus to ship to Texas storage, and it is probable that in a few more weeks the movement of Jennings crude in train loads to relieve the shortage in Southeast Texas oil will have ceased entirely. In July the train load movement from Jennings to Texas storage amounted to 317,223 barrels, and in August the movement amounted to 225,735 barrels. The falling off in September was marked.

The gross movement and consumption of Gulf Coast crude in September amounted to 2,612,415 barrels. Deducting the transfers of Jennings oil—which are figured in the record of rail shipments—leaves 2,547,783 barrels, which represents the net movement and consumption. The output for September was estimated at 1,483,500 barrels or 1,064,283 barrels less than the requirements. This is the largest shortage ever recorded in a single month in the Gulf Coast region. July is second with a shortage of 1,062,583 barrels.

For the nine months ended September 30 the movement and consumption of Gulf Coast oil exceeded the output by 7,282,352 barrels. This amount has been taken from storage, reducing stocks of surplus crude in the Texas-Louisiana districts from 20,000,000 barrels, as estimated on January 1, to 12,717,648 barrels on October 1.

JENNINGS.

Five wells were completed in the Jennings district during the first half of October, as follows: Jennings Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 9, on the Arnaudet initial output 1,000 barrels; Jennings-Heywood Syndicate No. 11, Arnaudet, 500 barrels; T. H. Bass No. 18, on the Morse, 2000 barrels; Crowley Oil & Mineral Company No. 23, on the Crowley farm, 150 barrels; Heywood Oil Company No. 7, on the Crowley farm, 1,800 barrels. Total new production 5,450 barrels. All these wells are being operated with compressed air. The foregoing record is against three completions and 1,200 barrels of new production in the corresponding period in September. In addition to the output of the newly completed wells, the production of the field was augmented by 600 barrels a day from Shippers No. 3 on the Latreille, which was listed last month as a salt water well, but has been fitted with a packer and made a good producer. Several wells were out of commission on October 14, causing the output to fall to 15,900 barrels, a decrease of 2,350 barrels as compared with September 30.

Six wells were drilling on October 14 as against nine on September 15 and eight on September 30. In one of these, Franklin Oil & Mineral Company's No. 1 on the Latreille, a test screen was set at 1,900 feet but as the well showed only salt water the screen was pulled and the hole is now being deepened.

Five new locations were made on October 14, being the same as the number noted September 30. Three wells are drilling deeper.

The Chicago-Jennings No. 2 on the Clemont and the Evangeline Oil Company's No. 4 and No. 5 on the Lyons lease of the Clemont have been abandoned. The Evangeline Company has pulled the pipe from the two wells on the Lyons lease and has removed all its pipe lines and machinery from this section of the field.

The Crowley Oil and Mineral Company is taking up its new six-inch line to Egan, a station on the Southern Pacific about five miles from the field. The pipe in the line was of poor quality, a water test showing so many bad leaks that the line was never operated. The company will continue to use its old four-inch line to the loading racks at Egan. The six-inch pipe will be re-threaded and used in wells to be drilled.

Work is being rushed on the new Jennings-Heywood Syndicate and Caffery &

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Martel air plant. All the big air machines are in place and the management expects to have them in operation the first week in November.

Following is a summary of the Jennings field for the first half of October as prepared on October 14:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Jennings-Helwood Oil Syndicate No. 9, Arnaudet, 1000 barrels.

T. H. Bass No. 18, Morse of Arnaudet, 2000 barrels.

Crowley Oil and Mineral Company No. 23, Crowley farm, 150 barrels.

Heywood Oil Company No. 7, Crowley farm, 1800 barrels. (This well has since settled down to 1200 barrels).

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 11, Arnaudet, 500 barrels.

Total wells completed, 5. New production, 5450 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Heywood Oil Company No. 6, Arnaudet.

Evangeline Oil Company No. 9, Arnaudet.

Jennings-Heywood Oil Syndicate No. 20 and No. 21, Arnaudet.

Franklin O. & M. Company No. 1, Latreille.

Producers Oil Company No. 10, Latreille.

Crowley Oil and Mineral Company No. 24, Crowley farm.

Total wells drilling, 7.

DRILLING DEEPER.

F. I. Getty No. 1.

Producers Oil Company, Latreille No. 8

Proudcers Oil Company, Latreille No. 2, finishing job preparatory to drilling deeper.

LOCATIONS.

Jennings-Heywood Syndicate No. 22 and No. 23, Arnaudet (rig).

G. R. Zigler No. 6, Arnaudet (rig).

Heywood Oil Company No. 8, Crowley (rig).

Benckenstein & Sharp No. 1, Producers 160 acres of Latreille.

Shippers Oil Company, Chicago-Jennings No. 8, Clemont.

Jennings-Heywood Syndicate No. 24, Arnaudet.

Jennings-Heywood Syndicate No. 25, Latreille.

Crowley Oil and Mineral Company No. 25 and No. 26.

Total locations, 10; new, 5; rigs, 4.

FIELD NOTES.

The Producers Oil Company is fishing on its No. 2 on the Latreille farm, east side of the field, on the hill. This well was drilled over a year ago to a depth of about 1910 feet, and showed only salt water. Recently some good wells have been brought in close by at a greater depth. It is the intention of the Producers Company to clean out the hole and make a well of it by going deeper. Benckenstein & Sharp have a derrick up in this part of the field, and it is understood several wells are to be drilled. Those already completed are pumpers of 150 to 250 barrels capacity.

K. W. BROWN. C. W. BROWN

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HUMBLE.

Eight wells were completed at Humble during the first half of the month, five being producers and three dry. Of the latter, one, the Shannon test, was a wildcat. The new production is put at 260 barrels. This record is against five completions, two producers and three dry, and new production amounting to 130 barrels during the first two weeks of September. The Tom Ward well on the Hirsch, being the nearest producer to the town of Humble, was making 50 barrels at last accounts. Ward has derricks up for two more wells in the same locality. Fourteen wells were drilling on October 15, against 13 on September 15 and 15 on September 29. Three locations were noted on the 15th, all of which were old. This record is against two locations on September 29. The output of the field was put at 7025 barrels on October 15, being 300 barrels less than on September 30 and 975 barrels below the September 15 record.

Following is a summary for the first half of October, as prepared on October 15:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Granberry-Smith Special No. 23, Hermann, dry.

Granberry-Smith Special No. 25, Hermann, producing.

Burt-McGaffey No. 4, Burt-McGaffey 200 acres, producing.

Tom Ward No. 6, Hirsch, producing.

Simms & Co. No. 8, Simms 140 acres, producing.

Minnis & Sodum No. 6, Echols, producing.

Shannon & Co., wildcat, abandoned.

John O'Neil No. 16, Cherry, abandoned.

Total completions, 8; producing, 5; dry, 3; new production, 260 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Moonshine-Producers No. 43, Bart 10 acres.

Moonshine-Producers No. 58, Fant & Freund.

Devore Oil Company No. 4, Landslide.

E. V. & J. F. O'Neal No. 9, strip 10 of Weed.

Ball-Carden No. 5, Mason 160 acres.

Simms & Co. No. 9, Simms 140 acres.

E. B. Baldwin No. 2, Echols.

Jack Wray No. 2, 10 acres of Landslide.

Esperson No. 1, Hermann 500 acres.

Esperson No. 2, Barrett 2 acres.

Northwestern Oil Company No. 10, Hermann.

Northwestern Oil Company No. 14, Hermann.

Northwestern Oil Company No. 15, Hermann.

Starlight Oil Company No. 4, Holmes.

Harper & Hurst No. 10, Wren.

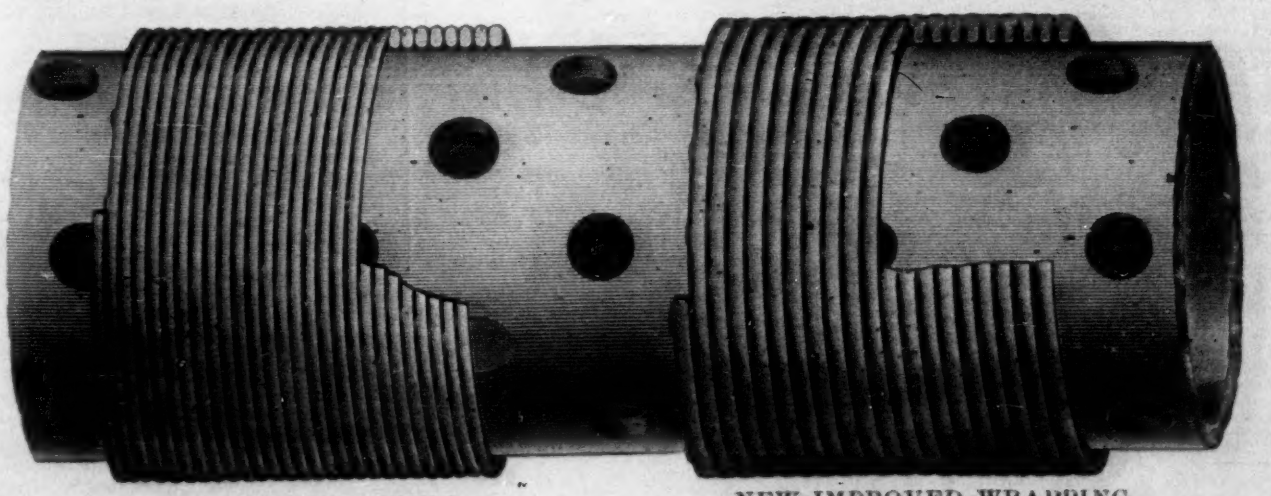
Total wells drilling, 14.

LOCATIONS.

Tom Ward No. 7, Hirsch.

Tom Ward No. 8, Hirsch.

WELL STRAINERS



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Hugh Hamilton No. 1, Hermann (rigging).
Total locations, 3; new, 2.

WELLS ABANDONED.

John O Sell Nos. 7, 10 and 16, Cherry.
Cleveland & West No. 3, Echols.
Rotary Oil Company No. 2, Echols.
Total abandoned, 5.

SARATOGA.

Two wells were completed at Saratoga during the first half of October—J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 11 on the B. B. B. & C., flowing about 75 barrels of 17 1-2 gravity oil, and Britton Oil Company No. 5 on the Smith, Crawford & Sonfield, flowing about 150 barrels of the same grade of oil. This record is against four completions in the same period in September, three being producers with an output of 400 barrels. Seven wells were drilling on October 15, as compared with three on September 15 and five on September 29. Two locations had been made on October 15, against the same number on September 15 and three on September 29. The output on October 15 was put at 7395 barrels, against 7200 on September 15 and 7300 on September 30. Following is a summary of the field for the first half of October, as prepared on the 15th:

WELLS COMPLETED.

Britton Oil Company No. 5, Smith, Crawford & Sonfield, 150 barrels.
J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 11, B. B. B. & C., 75 barrels.
Total completions, 2; new production, 225 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 12, B. B. B. & C.
Producers Oil Company No. 5, B. B. B. & C.
Producers Oil Company No. 6, Wiess farm.
Santa Fe No. 14, Santa Fe farm.
Sun Company No. 3, Texas Crude.
H. Hardie Robinson No. 4 on the Kirby of the B. B. B. & C.
Sun Company No. 4, Meider-Meyer of the B. B. B. & C.
Total wells drilling, 7.

LOCATIONS.

Producers Oil Company No. 6, B. B. B. & C.
Britton Oil Company No. 3 on the Nona Mills.
Total locations, 2.

SOUR LAKE.

Two more good wells were completed on the Texas Company's farm at Sour Lake this month. Both are in the territory south and east of the old A. & P. lease. Their combined output on the pump is 1400 barrels. One dry hole was completed during the first half of October, making three completions, and new production amounting to 1400 barrels, as against six completions and four small producers in the same period in September. Ten wells were drilling on October 15, as against three on September 15 and five on September 29. One location was noted on the 15th as compared with six on September 15 and two on September 29. The output of the field on October 15 was put at 7465 barrels as against 5600 barrels on September 15 and 6145 barrels on September 30. The increase of 1865 barrels a day may be attributed almost entirely to the new wells brought in on the Texas farm. Three more are drilling near the recent completions on this farm.

Following is a summary of the field for the first half of October, as prepared on October 15:

WELLS COMPLETED.

The Texas Company No. 58, Texas farm, 600 barrels.
The Texas Company No. 59, Texas farm, 800 barrels.
Keever & Hartell No. 1, Cannon tract, dry.
Total wells completed, 3; producing, 2; new production, 1400 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Minor Oil Company No. 1, Simpson acre.
Dodge Bros. & Daniels No. 1, Block 4, Gilbert.
C. E. Anderson, Sr., No. 4, Sour Lake Oil Company strip of Shoestring.
Minor Oil Company No. 4, Higgins lease of Shoestring.
H. M. Terry Oil Company No. 1, Oliver.
Young & Daniels No. 2, strip 9, Shoestring.
Merwin & Terry No. 1, Jackson lease, operations suspended.
The Texas Company No. 60, No. 61 and No. 62, Texas farm.
Total wells drilling, 10.

LOCATIONS.

Quigley No. 2, Cannon; preparing to drill deeper.

BATSON.

Three wells were completed at Batson during the first half of the present month—the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company's No. 19 on the Choate and No. 13 on the Knight, and Crosbie & Crosbie's well on the Paraffine thirty acres. Each of the new producers is credited with 25 barrels, making a total of 75 barrels of new production. This record is against four completions and 210 barrels of new production in the first two weeks of September. Eleven wells were drilling on October 15, against six on September 15 and five on September 29. Three locations were noted on October 15 against two on September 15 and eight on September 29. The output on October 15 was 6548 barrels, a decrease of 252 barrels as compared with September 29, when the field was credited with [illegible]00 barrels. On September 15 the output was given as 6900 barrels.

Following is a summary of the field for the first half of October, as prepared on October 15:

WELLS COMPLETED.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 19, Choate, 25 barrels.
J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 13, Knight, 25 barrels.
Crosbie & Crosbie, Paraffine 30 acres, 25 barrels.
Total completions, 3; new production, 75 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Cavitt Oil Company, Huntingdon.
Heywood Oil Company, Heywood lease, rigging to pump.
Ada Belle Oil Company, Ada Belle.
R. L. Browning, Paraffine 30 acres.
R. E. Allison, Moonshine.

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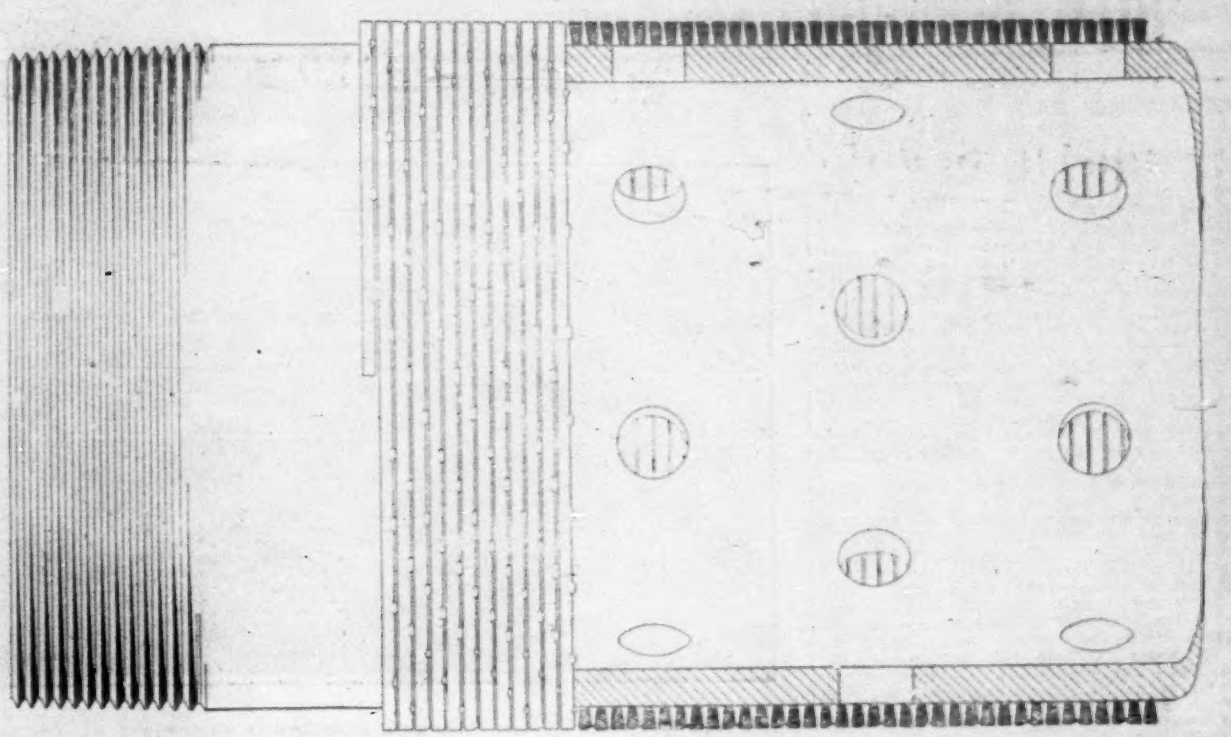

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F. M. Gilbough, Nine-Nine Pumping Company.

Wiess & Barkley, Drillers Oil Company.

Paraffine Oil Company, Paraffine 30 acres.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 29, Choate.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 60, Wing.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 61, Wing.

Total wells drilling, 11.

LOCATIONS.

Sun Company on Spindletop Power Company five acres.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 58, Wing (old).

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 59, Wing (old).

Total locations, 3; new, 1; old, 2.

FIELD NOTES.

The Texas Company, which has run very little oil from Batson in the last six months, has quit posting a price for Batson credit balances, and, it is said, will take up and remove its lines and equipment in the district. The company's six-inch pipe line from Batson to Saratoga will also be taken up.

SPINDLETOP.

Two good wells were completed at Spindletop during the first half of October. The J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company's No. 66 on the Gladys farm started off at 275 barrels and is holding up to better than 250 barrels. Bowles Brothers' new well in Block 20 of the Gladys is making 280 barrels under a steam head. The Shepherd-Davenport well in the McFaddin-Wiess-Kyle subdivision, northeast of the old National Oil and Pipe Line lease, was put on the pump the first of the month and is making 150 barrels. This well was listed among the completions last month, but was not pumping. The new production obtained during the first two weeks of October is figured at 680 barrels, against 150 barrels in the same period in September, when two completions were recorded. Four more wells were about ready to go on the pump on October 15. The Abeel and Richardson No. 1 in the Keith-Ward, which at one time looked like a dry hole, was finished up with cable tools and on the 15th was being put on the pump. On the same day a strainer was being set in the J. C. Wilson No. 1 in the Keith-Ward, and standard rigs were building over the Meagher & Kissick well on the Higgins Oil and Fuel lease and the G. W. Armstrong well on the Higgins Oil and Fuel lease. The showings obtained in all these wells was excellent and they bid fair to be good producers. Six additional wells were drilling on Spindletop on October 15, making the record ten as against nine on September 15, and six locations had been made against one on September 15. The output of the field on October 15 was put at 3100 barrels, against 2900 barrels on September 15. Following is a summary of operations for the first two weeks of October, as prepared on the 15th:

WELLS COMPLETED.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company No. 66, Gladys City, 250 barrels.

Bowles Brothers, Block 20, Gladys City, 280 barrels.

Shepherd-Davenport, on McFaddin-Wiess-Kyle subdivision (listed as a completion last month), 150 barrels.

Total completions, 2; new production, 680 barrels.

WELLS DRILLING.

Abeel and others, Keith-Ward, tubing to pump.

J. C. Wilson, Keith-Ward, setting strainer.

J. W. Armstrong, Higgins O. & F. lease, building standard rig.

Meagher & Kissick, Higgins O. & F. lease, building standard rig.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, McFaddin No. 32.

Unity Oil Company, old National O. & P. L. lease.

Abercrombie, Wiess of Keith-Ward.

Lehman and others, Keith-Ward.

William Wiess, Keith-Ward (2 rigs).

Total wells drilling, 10.

LOCATIONS.

Bass & Moor, McFaddin lease (2 rigs).

Abeel and others, Keith-Ward.

J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, No. 67, Gladys City.

Cush Wiess, Keith-Ward.

F. R. Smith & Co., Heywood lease.

Total locations, 6; old, 5; new, 1.

DAYTON.

The Sun Company has a rig up to drill its No. 9 in the Dayton field. Drilling operations have been at a standstill in this district for some time past. A standard rig has been built over Brooks No. 4 and it will be in operation in a few days. The Sun people expected to get started by the 18th. The Pruett Oil Company, a $10,000 concern organized by Mitchell and associates, have moved a rig to a point two and one-half miles north of the Dayton development, and one mile east, on the east side of section 122. This test will be started immediately. The Dayton field is credited with 225 barrels daily output.

TO DRILL GAS WELLS AT ANANIAS.

John C. Fowler of Bartlesville has contracted to drill a number of gas wells for the Citizens Oil and Pipe Line Company of Shreveport, La., and will start the first one next week at a little station called Ananias, twenty-three miles north of Shreveport and forty-seven miles southeast of Texarkana, Texas. All the wells drilled in the Caddo district have used rotaries. Mr. Fowler will use a standard rig with an under-reamer. He drilled sixty-one wells in Texas some years ago, most of them artesian water wells, a number at Waco being 1800 feet deep, and is certain he can get better results than are obtained with rotaries.

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RECLAIMING BAD OIL AT JENNINGS.

Jennings has produced many hundreds of thousands of barrels of roily or h. s. oil, which, unless especially treated, is unfit for use and is a total loss to well owners. As it comes out of the ground this mixture is usually a yellowish looking emulsion of salt water, sediment and oil. Some of it resists all attempts at separating the oil. Most of it, however, is susceptible to treatment. The Jennings-Heywood Syndicate runs about 1000 barrels a day of h. s. oil into earthen storage, where the water gradually settles out. The mixture is heated in wooden tanks and through this process about 50 per cent of the original quantity is saved as marketable oil. As a matter of fact the stuff is usually about one-half water when it comes from the wells.

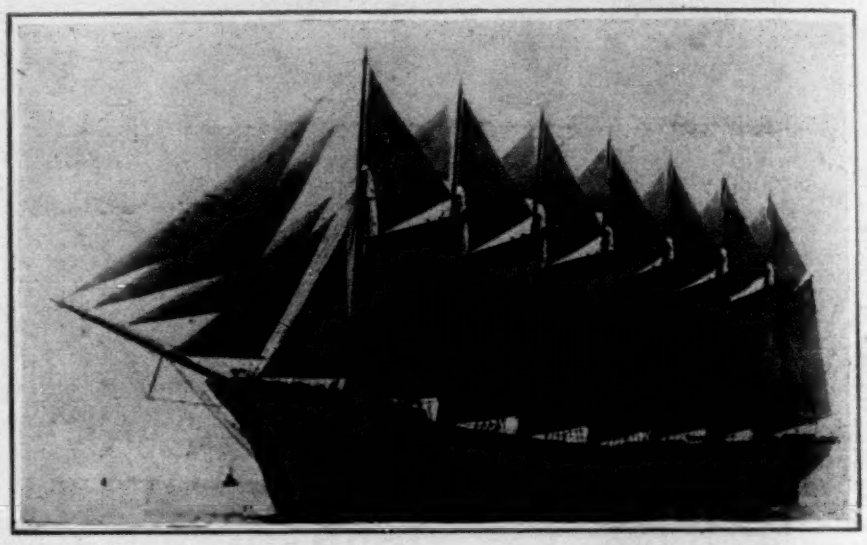
Recently the J. A. Libby Oil Company has completed a plant on the Jennings field, designed solely for reclaiming the good oil that is in h. s. It consists principaly of a series of coils of four-inch pipe, set over a brick furnace. Inside the four-inch is a one and a quarter-inch steam coil. The oil is forced through the four-inch, around the steam pipe, at a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit. The heat causes the oil to separate from the water and the two come out separately. A test of the plant was made, but shortly after starting the steam coil burst, and some changes and repairs are being made. The plant cost about $5000.

SAVAGE & RICHARDSON HAVE AN OIL WELL AT CADDO.

Savage & Richardson bailed their well on the Caddo townsite at Caddo(La.) last week and the reports indicate that they have a show for a 100-barrel well, or better. The property has been fenced in and no information is imparted to anxious inquirers; but enough has leaked out through the cracks in the fence to convince those on the ground that it is the best showing for an oil well yet obtained in the Eastern Louisiana district.

The well is 2276 feet deep, and is cased with four-inch pipe to a depth of 2240 feet. The drill went into thirty-eight feet of oil sand. It is stated that the hole is free from water and that the oil stands within 700 feet of the top of the hole. It is 38 gravity, or better. A standard rig has been ordered and will be installed as soon as it arrives.

SCHOONER THOMAS W. LAWSON



The Thomas W. Lawson holds the distinction of being the only seven-masted schooner, as well as the largest fore and aft vessel afloat. Will soon enter the Gulf Coast oil trade under lease to the Sun Company to handle crude in bulk.

NO NEWS OF THE STANDARD'S MISSING BARGE NO. 90.

No word had been received, up to October 16, of the Standard Oil Company's barge No. 90, which was struck by the Gulf hurricane while en route from Port Arthur to New York during the last week in September. It is now believed that the craft went down with its crew of eight or nine men. The tank steamer A. F. Lucas, also owned by the Standard, searched in vain for the lost barge, spending nearly a week in the effort to locate it. A trail of oil was encountered and this was followed by the Lucas for a distance of nearly 150 miles. The barge was constructed of steel and had a capacity of about 26,000 barrels. It left Port Arthur on September 21 in the tow of the tug Astral, carrying 12,836 barrels of crude and 10,960 barrels of solar oil. On September 26, during the storm, the tug was compelled to cast loose and put into Pensacola for repairs.

The Pruett Oil Company, incorporated with a capital of $10,000 by W. H. Mitchell, L. Cox and G. C. Wood, is starting a test on section 122 of the H. & T. C., two miles north of the Dayton field and one mile east. The location is on the east side of section 122 and near the west line of the Haggerty. The company controls 6123 acres in this locality.

It is reported from Hockley that Patillo Higgins is bailing his No. 2 well. The depth of the hole is not given out.

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SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE,

212 Main St. Houston, Texas.

CURRENT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total receipts from wells in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee during the past month, as handled by pipe line companies making some sort of a public report, amounted to but 2,943,061 barrels, while the shipments for consumption for the same period amounted to 4,281,307 barrels, showing that during the month the shipments exceeded the runs from wells by 1,238,246 barrels. For the previous month the regular shipments exceeded the runs from wells from these fields by over 1,300,000 barrels. In other words, with all the talk about the excess of production in other fields, available to be drawn upon, the production during the past two months of all the wells, old and new, in the seven states above named, has been over 2,500,000 barrels less than the shipments from these fields for the same period. Last month the Standard's Buckeye Pipe Line company ceased to make public the amount of its business represented in the handling of oil in Southeastern Ohio, or on its Macksburg division. The pretense has been made that this has been due to the requirements of the pipe line previsions of the rate bill—as if the Buckeye could not tell now as well as before the passage of the rate bill how much oil it receives in Southeastern Ohio. It was also announced last month that the Tidewater company, having required its own producing patrons to give it title to all oil on delivery, had ceased to have the aspect of doing a public business and would discontinue the making of public reports. The Tidewater's receipts of production at this time amount to about 5000 barrels a day. Other pipe line changes have occurred, as described at some length last month, in the separation of pipe line business where the lines cross state boundaries, but these changes and the bunching of receipts in the pipe line statements are not sufficient to hide the fact as above pointed out, namely, that while it is claimed the newer fields are producing much more oil than is needed and prices are necessarily slashed, at the same time all the older fields are being drawn upon for more oil than they produce and their stocks are being drawn upon accordingly. The total net stocks at the present time of all the states named are given as but 12,407,201 barrels—equal of itself to the present demands of consumption for about four months.

The volume of production and consumption for these fields representing business not included in the pipe line reports amounts to possibly 20,000 barrels a day. This does not include the production and consumption of Illinois oil, but in the absence of any official announcements on the subject it is assumed that Illinois oil has been pressed into service as rapidly as received by tank shipments at the Standard's refinery at Whiting, Ind.; and with this assistance, certainly averaging closely to 500,000 barrels a month for several months, the additional drawing upon the Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania stocks as above noted has not been prevented.

Reports from Texas are to the effect that the production in that state and Louisiana was again much below the production for the past month and that the stocks were drawn upon to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 barrels to supply the shortage.

In the Texas-Louisiana reports the production of those states for the month is given as about 1,500,000 barrels, while the movement and consumption amounted to about 2,600,000 barrels.

The runs from wells in Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma during September as reported by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company were 1,546,718 barrels, and for the same period the shipments for consumption were 846,128 barrels.

Nothing bearish is reported from California. The stocks are low and consumption is fairly balancing production under present conditions. What the shut-in wells of the Santa Maria field can do when put fully to work to meet the large contracts recently made for California oil abroad remains to be seen. Meanwhile the other and older fields have been going the way of those of all other regions in natural decline. This has been especially the case with the great Kern River field, so long treated in reports as unlimited and exhaustless, and the volume of whose oil above ground has been so frequently exaggerated.

From the statistical reports and best estimates obtainable the total production of

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petroleum of all grades in the United States for the past month amounted to about 350,000 barrels a day and the consumption for the same period to about 375,000 barrels a day.—Petroleum Gazette.

TEXAS OPERATORS LOOKING OVER THE MAQUOKETA (IA.) DISTRICT.

Capt. W. C. Tyrrell of the Heywood Oil Company visited the Maquoketa (Iowa) district while on a trip to the North last month, and brought back with him two samples of the oil found on the Earle place. It is a dark green crude, tests 30.6 gravity and flashes at 180. The discovery at Maquoketa has led to the prediction that oil will be found in Northwestern Illinois and in Iowa.

Geo. H. Johnson of the Texas Drilling Company of Beaumont also looked over the Maquoketa field recently. He is quoted as saying that the oil discovered on the Earle farm is of good quality and that it comes from a depth of about 700 feet. He believes, however, that by going to a depth of 1200 or 1400 feet a still better grade of oil could be secured. Mr. Johnson says it is impossible for any man to tell just where the oil lies. It may be under the Earle farm or it may be several miles from that point. He is satisfied, however, that there is oil underlying that region and says that he is willing to put down a well. The firm of Dunn & Kelsey will join in the movement and have already secured the co-operation of a number of farmers in the vicinity. Mr. Johnson is interested in the Britton Oil Company, which has been very successful in the Saratoga field.

HEYWOOD OIL COMPANY'S TEST SOUTH OF LIBERTY.

The Heywood Oil Company's test on the Pickett-Henry Oil Company's land, south of Liberty, Texas, has been in rock the past two weeks, with showings of oil all the time. The hole is now more than 400 feet deep.

This territory is favorably regarded by the operators who have looked it over. J. L. Henry, who was a firm believer in the Humble field long before the Harris county district was successfully developed, and who influenced many of his friends to buy land there while it was cheap, making them handsome profits, is just as confident that South Liberty will be a field. He has been the chief mover in testing the territory, having organized the Pickett Henry Oil Company in conjunction with E. B. Pickett, county clerk of Liberty county. They sunk a test to a depth of 719 feet, and lost the hole. Mr. Henry then induced Capt. W. C. Tyrrell of the Heywood Oil Company to examine the property, and although Captain Tyrrell's policy is against wildcatting, the indications looked so good to him that he agreed to drill a test near the first well, and the work is now proceeding. Mr. Henry has staked all his Humble reputation on South Liberty. He says that the drill will certainly disclose a pool as good as any in Southeast Texas when it gets to the proper depth.

OPERATIONS IN THE COALINGA OIL FIELD.

A report on the Coalinga (Cal.) oil field for the month of September, as published by the Pacific Oil Reporter, follows:

Wells drilling	23
Wells producing	202
Wells shut down	97
Wells finished	7
Derricks up	6
Daily production, barrels	13,255
Production for the month, barrels	396,750
Shipments by pipe lines, barrels	25,000
Shipments by rail, barrels	371,750

John Scharbauer and R. E. Dodson of Fort Worth have brought in a gasser, said to be good for 1,000,000 feet per day, in the Powell field in North Texas.

There were 1,107,606 petroleum barrels manufactured in the United States during 1905, according to a report of the Department of Agriculture.

The Roumanian government has decided to equip the navy and state merchant vessels for burning petroleum residuum. This will provide an outlet for over 80,000 tons of residuum per annum.

To be as smart as a steel trap it is necessary to know when to shut up.—Boston Transcript.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM PORT ARTHUR

DATE	RIG	NAME VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS
Oct.							
1	Barge	Providence	Texas Co	Tehauntepec	Coatzacoalcos, M	Crude	7,555
3	"	Gusher	Gulf Ref. Co	For Orders	Galveston	Crude	8,003
3	S S	Northwestern	Texas Co	Texas Co	Marcus Hook	Crude	23,263
3	"	A. F. Lucas	"	Standard	New York	Crude	4,102
3	"	Florida	"	Pearson & Son	Coatzacoalcos, M	Crude	8,437
6	"	Northtown	"	Texas Co	Marcus Hook	Crude	22,922
6	"	Col. E. L. Drake	Gulf Ref. Co	For Orders	New York	Crude	42,4 0
6	Barge	Allegheny	"	Gulf Ref. Co	Gretna, La	Refined	3,749
6	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr	470
12	S S	Larimer	"	"	Bayonne, N.J.	Lubr	9,643
12	"	"	"	"	"	Reduced	4,165
12	"	"	"	"	"	Solar	16,353
12	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt	577
12	"	A. F. Lucas	Texas Co	Standard	New York	Crude	39,002
13	"	Ligonier	Gulf Ref. Co	Gulf Ref. Co	Gibsons Point	Solar	20,387
13	"	"	"	"	"	Lubr. Oil	6,756
13	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt'm	2,023
13	"	"	"	"	"	Asphalt	1,000
13	Sch	W. L. Douglass	"	"	"	Solar	40,500
15	Barge	Gusher	"	For Orders	Galveston	Crude	8,082

Total (Barrels) 269,569

Crude 163,946
Other Grades 1 5,623

SHIPMENTS OF OIL FROM SABINE*

DATE	RIG	NAME VESSEL	LOADED BY	CONSIGNEE	DESTINATION	GRADE	BBLS
Oct.							
6	Barge	No. 95	Security	Standard	New York	Gas oil	49,064
8	"	No. 94	"	"	"	Gas oil	48,610
8	S S	Paraguay	Sun Co	Sun Co	Marcus Hook	Crude	18,651

Total (Barrels) 116,325

Crude 18,651
Other Grades 97,674

*This table also includes shipments from Sabine Pass.

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THE TEXAS COMPANY'S PIPE LINE FROM THE TERRITORY.

After all the rumors and reports that have been circulated in the press and from mouth to mouth concerning Territory-to-the-Gulf pipe line projects it is satisfying to get something authentic on this matter. From information gained in the past two days the Oil Investors' Journal feels safe in saying that an eight-inch line will be built from Indian Territory to Humble, Texas, by The Texas Company. Ample capital has been provided for the carrying out of the work, and the company will push it to completion as rapidly as it can be accomplished. The line will handle not less than 20,000 barrels a day of Territory crude. It will be primarily a transportation line, and will carry oil for all who desire to avail themselves of its facilities. There is reason to expect that the line will be completed and in operation before a year has passed.

This is not a trifling project. It involves the investment of perhaps $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in pipe line, gathering system, tankage and pumping equipment. The distance to be bridged is between 450 and 500 miles.

"The construction of the line will mark a new and important era in the oil industry of Texas. It will give the refineries in this region a higher grade of crude to run on, and it will undoubtedly result in the broadening out of the market for their products. It will unite the interests of the Gulf Coast industry with those of the Indian Territory industry, and will work a benefit to both by providing an increased and stable market for oil.

LOCAL CONDITIONS WILL NOT INFLUENCE PIPE LINE PROJECT.

The Petroleum Gazette says editorially:

"In consequence of the heavy drawing upon Texas and Louisiana stocks shipments of crude have begun from Indian Territory to some of the Texas refining interests and much larger shipments are in prospect, to be made at first by rail and later possibly by pipe line. It is not doubted that there are many points of productive development to be found in Texas and Louisiana, but stocks must be protected, and continuance of present conditions for any length of time is expected to result in the carrying out of the often discussed project of a pipe line from the Kansas-Territory fields to the Gulf Coast. Sooner or later such a line will be built."

Developments since the foregoing was written indicate that the line from the Indian Territory to the Gulf will be built regardless of local conditions in the Gulf Coast fields. The lighter crude produced in the Territory is wanted by the refineries in the Beaumont district, and they will get it.

DOLEFUL COMMENT ON THE JENNINGS FIELD BY A KANSAS EDITOR.

The Independence (Kansas) Reporter takes seriously the report printed in the New Orleans Picayune of September 28 to the effect that the Jennings (La.) field is on its last legs, and emits the following doleful comment:

"Are the southern oil fields going entirely to salt water? This is a question that is giving the talent no end of worry. From present indications they are and the day of profitable oil production in the Louisiana fields has passed never to return."

Attention was called in the last number of the Oil Investors' Journal to the inaccuracies in the Picayune article. Chief among these was the statement that the field was making only 10,000 barrels a day. The records show that on September 15 the output was 17,500 barrels, and on September 30 the yield had increased to 18,250 barrels. Another statement made in the Picayune was that all of the new wells produce more salt water than oil, and that some of them are all water. The record for the first two weeks of October shows five wells completed at Jennings, all producers. The list, with the initial output of each, follows: Jennings-Heywood Syndicate No. 9, 1,100 barrels; Jennings-Heywood Syndicate No. 11, 500 barrels; T. H. Bass No. 18, 2,000 barrels; Crowley Oil & Mineral Company No. 23, 150 barrels; Heywood Oil Company No. 7, on the Crowley farm, 1,800 barrels; total new production, 5,450 barrels. The figures speak for themselves.

Production at Jennings fluctuates widely, being at times up to 20,000 barrels, and again below 14,000 barrels. When an air machine breaks down and a well that is making 2,000 barrels is put out of commission temporarily it makes quite a difference in the aggregate yield. When, as it sometimes occurs, several wells are temporarily shut down, the output is reduced four or five thousand barrels. But don't fool yourself about the field being played out. The oil is in the ground all right, and is very convincingly attested by the production of the new wells brought in this month. Salt water has always been plentiful at Jennings, and the same cries of "played out" were heard three years ago, since which time the field has produced some 17,000,000 barrels of oil.

As to the day of profitable production in the Louisiana fields has passed never to return—such an absurd announcement needs no comment beyond the statement that Jennings oil is bringing 70 cents a barrel on board cars, and that operators are making more money in the Louisiana field district than ever before. Just a single instance: Jim Tierce, who went broke producing 15 and 20-cent oil at Jennings when the output greatly exceeded the present yield, took a lease on an abandoned well this last summer, made a producer of it and in a couple of months sold his lease for $30,000 and got $18,000 for the oil produced, or a total of $48,000. Poor business at Jennings! Very unprofitable production!

Keep on your shirt, Mr. Kansas editor. Jennings is still a live one.

WATERS-PIERCE CASE SET FOR TRIAL NEXT MONTH.

In the suit of the State of Texas against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to cancel the corporation's permit to do business in Texas, and for penalties in excess of $5,000,000 for alleged violation of the anti-trust statute since the company's readmission in May, 1900, an agreement has been reached to try the case on the facts in the Twenty-sixth district court at Austin on November 26. A venire of fifty jurors has been drawn and from these a jury will be selected. The hearing on exceptions and questions of law is set for November 20.

Attorney General Davidson and his assistants have been in the East getting additional evidence for use against the company.

Senator Bailey makes a great to-do over his legal ability. He would have us believe that he gets bigger fees than other Texas lawyers because he is so much more capable than any of the unsenatorial barristers in the state. That is why the New York organizers of a certain oil company sent for him and paid him $5000 for drawing up a Texas charter and a mortgage form. Perhaps. But if his knowledge of Texas law is so much more profound than that of the unsenatorial members of his profession in Texas, why was it that the Secretary of State refused to accept Mr. Bailey's $5000 charter? Isn't it a fact that he refused to file it and that the charter had to be redrawn or revised by a firm of Beaumont lawyers whose usual fee for such a service is from $50 to $100?

And, after all, it seems that the famous $5000 Bailey charter was refused by the Secretary of State because it did not conform to the Texas statutes. Easy money for Bailey.

What Senator Bailey said in his speech at Waxahachie, Texas, on October 12 with reference to the $5000 fee he received for drawing the charter of the Security Oil Company:

"I charged a moderate fee. It is no more than natural that when they want a Texas charter they would want a Texas lawyer to draw it for them. Can it be possible the Standard Oil lawyers are trying to work out a Standard Oil revenge on me, and are supplying them (his enemies) with information? These men seem to be in communication with the Standard, because no one knows what I received as a fee except those who paid me, and if the Security is owned by the Standard Company the Standard told it."

Since Mr. Bailey was smoked out of his hole on the Security $5000 fee matter he has said that if the Security Company is suspected of being under Standard Oil control the same suspicion may be expressed concerning the Texas Company and the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company. He might have added that the Standard has been accused of owning the whole Texas-Louisiana oil industry. But the senator's friend, H. Clay Pierce, was quite explicit in his testimony as to the Standard Oil Company's interests in Texas. He mentioned two refineries—one at Corsicana and the Security works at Beaumont. Mr. Pierce's word is not very good in Texas, but it happens in this instance to be corroborated by the report of Commissioner Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations, whose agents investigated the Texas oil industry last year. In his report Mr. Garfield lists the Corsicana refinery and the Security refinery with those "belonging to concerns closely affiliated with the Standard." The Texas Company and Guffey Company (Gulf Refining Company) are classified by Mr. Garfield as independent concerns and competitors of the Standard.

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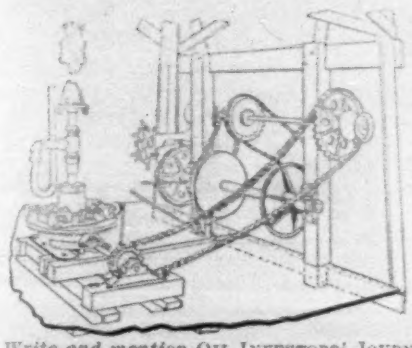

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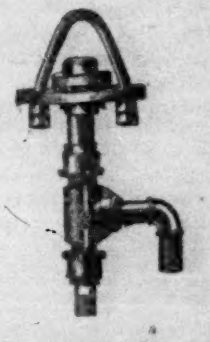

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LIABILITY FOR RENT ON OIL AND GAS LEASES.

The principles governing the liability for rent upon an oil and gas lease are obviously the same as those governing the similar liability on leases of other property. Yet there are some peculiarities in the provisions of leases for oil and gas purposes, and a review of the adjudicated cases will be necessary to distinguish them.

It need hardly be said that if a lease is not valid no rent will be recoverable upon it. So it is held in Indiana that a lease of land for oil and gas purposes is beyond the power of a married woman to make without her husband joining therein under statutes which give her no power to encumber or convey her real estate without such joinder, and therefore she cannot recover rent upon it. Yet the fact that a lease may be defective is not a defense to an action for rent accruing while the lessee has the undisputed benefit of the lease. Thus in a Pennsylvania case a lessee who has had possession unquestioned for six months, during which it agreed to complete a well or pay a certain sum, was not able to avoid payment thereof on failure to complete the well by setting up the fact that the lessor's wife had an interest in the property and had not joined in the lease, where she had made no attempt to interfere with the lessee's enjoyment of it. In a Pennsylvania case there was a stipulated rent payable for a delay in putting down a well, and no date was expressed for the payment of such rent. The court held that it was left to fall due by operation of law at the close of each year. In an Indiana case a lease of described premises for oil and gas purposes and royalty, with provisions that operations should be commenced within thirty days and a well completed within thirty days thereafter, on failure of which the lessee shall pay annually $5 per acre until the well is completed, was construed as limited to a lease of one acre by a clause that the party of the first part "leases one acre anywhere out of this above described land for a test well, and if oil or gas is found, then party of the second part has the balance of the above land to drill at the same royalty as the within lease." The court held that the lease was for the whole of the premises described, and $5 per acre must be paid during the delay to complete the well.

The fact that it has become apparent by tests on neighboring premises that there was neither gas nor oil in the leased territory does not relieve a lessee for failure to perform a covenant to put down a well or make a specified payment in case of failure to do so where there is no stipulation that the test of the premises may be made by putting down wells outside of them. For failure of a lessee to prosecute operations in boring for oil and gas with due diligence on the leased premises, according to his covenant in a lease giving the lessor a portion of the oil as a royalty, while he was working wells just outside the premises, the lessor's right to recover for such oil, less the cost of production, as would have been received by him for his share if the lessee had used due diligence in developing the premises.

A covenant in a lease to prosecute the business of boring for oil with due diligence imposes on the lessee an obligation to prosecute the business only to the extent that it can be reasonably done and leave him a profit.

Operations at the Port Neches refinery of The Texas Company were suspended for eleven days following the destruction of the pump house by fire on the night of September 12. Defective electric light wiring is given as the cause of the fire. New pumps and connections have been installed, and the plant is again in operation.

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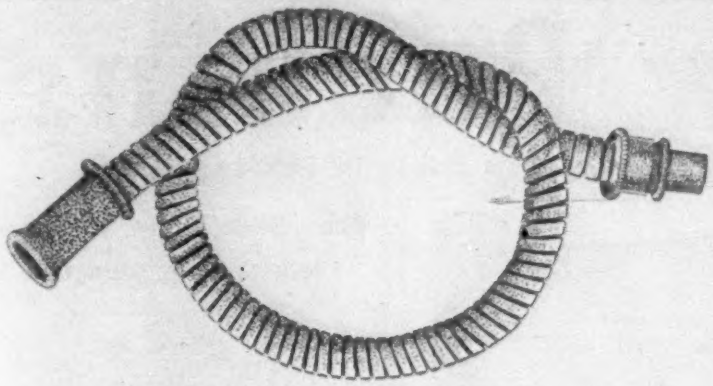
CHINESE BOYCOTT ON AMERICAN KEROSENE.

In a review of trade operations in 1905 for the Canton (China) consular district, United States Consul General Julius G. Lay says that while the effect of the Chinese boycott against American products was not felt to any great extent in that year by the Standard Oil Company, which has supplied the bulk of the kerosene oil used in South China, it will probably be keenly appreciated this year. Since July 1, 1905, the Standard Oil Company's branch at Canton reports that its importations of oil were reduced over fifty per cent., or about 125,000 cases, for Canton alone. The total importation for all South China suffered a loss conservatively estimated at 500,000 cases, and valued at $350,000, gold. This company is by far the most serious individual sufferer as a result of the boycott, the local organization's efforts being especially directed against the company.



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RECENT COURT DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO OIL MEN.

Where a gas lease provided that development of the property should be begun within three months, or otherwise a specified yearly rental was to be paid, and the lessor refused to receive a certain payment of rent after it was past due, and the lessee prolonged its delay in development until September in the following year, the Indiana Supreme Court held that the delay was unreasonable and entitled the lessor to a cancellation of the lease.

The Indiana Court of Appeals has held that where a contract "granted and leased to the grantees, their heirs and assigns, certain land for the purpose of a gas well, so long as it was used for the same," etc., the contract was a mere lease, terminable on the parties ceasing to use the property as a gas well. The court also holds that the subsequent discovery of gas in the well in sufficient quantities for use, after it had been abandoned by the grantee, would not revive the lease.

Where an oil lease was for a specified time, or as long as oil was obtained in paying quantities, the Supreme Court of Kentucky held that the lessee had the right to determine when he was no longer obtaining oil in paying quantities. The same case holds that where the conduct of a lessee in an oil lease had been such as to amount to an abandonment, but, on re-entry by him the lessor did not stand upon his objection, but acquiesced in the resumption of operations, such acquiescence estopped the lessor to complain of the entry.

A case reported to the Ohio Circuit Court Reports holds that where the purchasers of an oil property were induced to purchase by misrepresentations which they relied on, and their inspection of the property was prevented or its completeness defeated by the acts of the seller, they were entitled to have the contract decreed to be void, the conveyance rescinded, the purchase money restored, and to an accounting of the money expended in putting the lease in a condition necessary to operate, and to a lien on the lease and property.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana holds that a lease of ten years for the right to drill for oil and gas in a 40-acre tract of land for a consideration of $1, whereby the lessee agrees to commence operations within six months, or pay $50 quarterly during the time operations are delayed, to give the lessor one-eighth part of the product of the land, and to pay $100 in case he wishes to cancel the lease, is not void for want of consideration.

The Ohio Circuit Court holds that where an oil lease stipulated that if no well was completed within 90 days from date, then the grant shall become void unless the lessee shall pay a certain sum each month thereafter the completion is delayed, unless the lessor waive the condition that the rent shall be paid monthly, or failure of the lessee to pay the rent when it becomes due, the lease became void, and the lessor was entitled to an injunction to restrain the lessee from operation on the premises.

A recent decision of interest to oil men is that of Berry vs. Frisbie, from the Supreme Court of Kentucky. The plaintiffs procured an option on the oil and mineral rights in defendant's land which provided that plaintiffs should have four months to determine whether they would accept the grant, and two years from the date of acceptance in which to prospect for and locate minerals, oils, gas, etc. The lease further provided that should minerals, etc., be found on the land in such quantities as to make it profitable to exploit the same, the defendant would make a deed to the privileges covered by the option, and plaintiffs would pay defendants a royalty on the product as compensation for the privileges granted. The Court of Appeals held that the contract, on being accepted within four months of its date bound plaintiffs to explore the land by cutting or sinking a well or wells upon it within two years from such acceptance, and to operate the same so as to yield defendant his royalty, and plaintiffs were not in any event entitled to the deed provided for by the option until gas, oil or minerals were found in paying quantities.

The court, in passing on and construing the lease, quotes from another case applicable to the present case, as follows: "The land owner is entitled to his royalty as promptly as it can be had. The danger of drainage from his small holding is increased by delay; and the resulting drainage not being susceptible of pecuniary measurement, is therefore, not compensible. No such lease should be construed as to enable the lessee who has paid no consideration to hold it merely for speculative purposes, without doing what he has stipulated to do, and what was clearly in the contemplation of the lessor when he entered into the agreement."

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A DENATURED ALCOHOL RULING.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in anticipation of the regulations as issued October 1 for the execution of the new law, permitting the withdrawal of denatured alcohol free of tax for industrial purposes, has made an important ruling that will upset the plans of several parties who had arranged to erect large distilleries in Porto Rico for the purpose of manufacturing alcohol from the low-grade molasses, which constitutes a by-product of cane sugar manufacture. The commissioner will not permit the denaturing of alcohol made in Porto Rico, and while it is possible that the parties referred to may apply to the courts and may ultimately override the commissioner's ruling, their operations will necessarily be indefinitely delayed.—Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

The compressors for the big air plant being installed by the Jennings-Heywood Syndicate on the Jennings field are so heavy that it was necessary to take the machines apart and haul them to the field in pieces. The bridges between the railroad and the oil field would not stand the weight of the complete machines.

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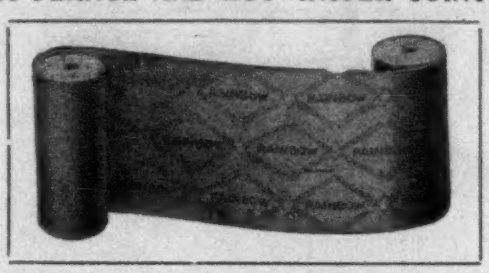

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H. P. RICKARD WRITES A LETTER

H. P. Rickard, who left the Gulf Coast fields in August to accept the position of pipe line superintendent for the Standard Oil Company in Roumania, writes to the Oil Investors' Journal from Ploesti, Roumania, under date of September 12, as follows:

"I left New York City on August 25, sailing on the steamship New York, for Cherbourg, France. From there I went to Paris and from Paris to Bucarest, arriving at Ploesti September 9. I predict great things in the way of crude production in this terrtory. The Roumanian field extends over a large area, and it will in time surpass many of our American fields. Ploesti is located 25 miles north of Bucarest. There are seventy-five refineries in this district. The oil produced here is 35 gravity, Beaume, and is found at various depths, the average being from 1250 to 1400 feet. One well completed recently at Baicoult started off at the rate of 10,000 barrels but the sand soon plugged the flow. The sand in which the oil is found resembles greatly that of Saratoga and Jennings.

"The Standard has a refinery, pipe line system and producing department here. My title is pipe line superintendent of the Roumanian fields, and my district runs 300 miles north of Ploesti, which takes it far up into the mountains. Ploesti is located at the foot of the mountains—a delightful country to live in. The summers are fine, the average temperatue being about 72, while the winter months are extremely cold.

"It usually takes from four to ten months to drill a well. The heaviest kind of cable tools are used. The large casing, such as ten, twelve and fourteen-inch pipe, weighs from 120 to 140 pounds to the foot and is riveted instead of having collars and threads. There are many Americans in this district working in the oil business.

"Common labor here only commands 2 lei and 40 bani, which, in our money, would be 48 cents."

OUTLCOK IN THE CALIFORNIA OIL INDUSTRY.

Concerning the outlook in the California oil industry the Pacific Oil Reporter has the following in a recent number:

"The future outlook for the industry is particularly encouraging in this State. Already the demand far exceeds the production, and the new contracts and new installations already arranged for will eat up our storage of less than 15,000,000 barrels in less than one year. From that time on it will be a race between the producer and the consumer with the strongest assurance that, although our oil fields are great and rich, the demand will far exceed the supply to the great gain of the producer who will be in a position to name his own price so long as it does not exceed the comparative price for coal, or, in other words, not over two dolars per barrel. The wise producer will develop little more oil at the present price.

"And speaking of the price of oil in comparison to coal. It is ridiculous beyond expression that consumers of the product should enjoy the privilege of obtaining it at a cost of less than one-sixth the price of an equal amount of coal in heat units. And yet this is exactly the conditions now presented to the producer. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is said to be paying but thirty cents per barrel for the oil it uses amounting to nearly 25,000 barrels daily. Three and one-half barrels of crude oil contains as many thermal units as a ton of good coal. The cheapest a ton of coal can be purchased for in California is $6 per ton. Therefore, the rich transportation company profits $4.95 on every three and one-half barrels it consumes, or a total amount of $35,000 daily or the modest sum of $12,775,000 a year. And this does not include the saving in labor or transportation. One user of oil recently stated that he could better afford to burn oil costing him $1 per barrel than he could burn coal if he could to burn coal if it cost him nothing and this statement has been verified by exhaustive tests of the fuel which always shows it supremacy over all other fuels, both as a matter of cost and of convenience."

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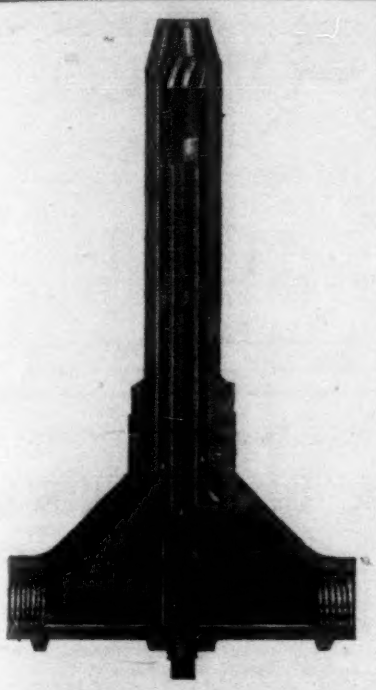

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MR. HEARST AGAIN IN THE CENTER OF THE STAGE.

Opposed by practically all of the leaders of the New York democracy, by every newspaper in New York City, excepting his own American and Journal, and by the moneyed interests of the State as a unit, Mr. Hearst has obtained the nomination that may mean his election to an office second in importance only to that of President of the United States. If elected Governor of New York he will be a formidable candidate for President in 1908.

Stranger things have happened than the sudden rise to political power of this smooth-faced young journalist. The secret of it is not hard to get at. Mr. Hearst appeals to the masses. It is the masses that furnish the pennies to make circulation for penny newspapers, and it is the masses that furnish the votes which elect mayors, and governors and presidents. When Mr. Hearst went to New York ten years ago and bought the Journal he cut the price to one cent and dressed up the news in fantastic style, not to please the staid and dignified readers of the Sun and Tribune, but to attract the masses—the masses with the pennies. Never was a man more fiercely fought in his own field, more bitterly assailed by his fellow editors than young Hearst. But at thirty-three he had as much determination and nerve as he has at forty-three, and then, as now, there was nothing that he liked better than a fight. Ridicule and vituperation availed nothing. The Hearst newspapers continued to grow and prosper and today the New York Evening Journal has a larger circulation than any other daily in the United States. And this despite all predictions of failure, all stories of millions spent without return, and all the other canards started by jealous rival publishers. The Hearst newspapers in San Francisco and New York have paid magnificently. In his newspaper experience Mr. Hearst has learned the secret of the power of the masses. The masses have made his properties valuable—he believes that the same masses can and will put him in office. Last year he tried for the mayoralty of New York City, and was elteced, although on the face of doctored returns McClellan was seated. This year he is after bigger game, and let no sleek and sure aristocrat delude himself with the belief that the election of Hearst as Governor of New York is impossible—even with such a formidable opponent as Charles E. Hughes. The people are not drawing party lines as closely as in the old days. Mr. Hughes made a great record in his investigation of insurance corruption, and on this record the newspapers of New York City, excepting Hearst's, will support him. But newspaper support is only a human agency, and it frequently fails to connect its candidates with the office which they seek. The campaign now opening, will be about the hottest thing that has happened in New York, the hotbed of hot doings, for many years. And if Hearst is elected—well, the things he will dig up with his probe will make the insurance investigation, by comparison, seem tame and uninteresting.

FROM A SUBSCRIBER.

Chicago, Sept. 27, 1906.

The Oil Investors' Journal, Beaumont, Texas:

Gentlemen—I, with great pleasure, enclose my check for $2.00 to renew my subscription which expires November 15, next. Being interested in the Texas fields, I am very much interested in your paper. It keeps me fully posted on the situation south, and, when through reading it, I feel that I am as well acquainted with the fields in the south as though I lived there. I wish you lots of success. Very truly yours,

F. H. Wickett.

If Mr. Bailey can't afford to die poor, why doesn't he cut out the public career and buckle down to business?

Mr. Bailey introduces Mr. Pierce as a witness—the same Mr. Pierce who "represented to you." Joseph.—Waco Times-Herald.

A record of operations in the Sour Lake field shows that up to September 30, wells to the number of 316 had been abandoned in that district. This is at the rate of about eight a month since the field was opened up in April, 1903.

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PRAIRIE INCREASING ITS RUNS OF MID-CONTINENT CRUDE.

For the first seven days in October the runs from the Mid-Continent oil field were close to 63,000 barrels a day. These figures are much greater than was expected because of the general shut down of new operations, but it seems that if no additional wells were drilled whatever, the present daily output could be maintained without much difficulty. For the same time the shipments have been unusually large and the amount put into tanks was less than 25,000 barrels a day. During most of the summer months the stocks increased at the rate of a tank a day, or more than a million barrels every month. Following is the report of the net runs and deliveries by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company in the Kansas and Oklahoma oil fields from October 1 to October 7, inclusive:

	Total Barrels.	Daily Average.
Runs	440,838.72	62,976.96
Deliveries	267,864.10	38,266.30
Put into tankage	172,974.62	24,710.66

These shipments are the greatest on record, while the runs exceeded the average for September by 11,420 barrels a day. The runs in September averaged 51,557 and the shipments 28,204 barrels a day. It will be seen that the gain in the shipments was 10,062 barrels and nearly kept pace with the gain in the runs. The August runs averaged 57,396 barrels, which was below the average of the first seven days of the current month by 5581 barrels.—Oil City Derrick.

TEHUANTEPEC RAILRGAD TO TAP OIL FIELDS.

For the purpose of tapping the oil fields at Minatitlan, the company of S. Pearson & Sons, limited, have secured a concession for the construction of a railway fifteen kilometers in length, which will extend from Minatitlan to a point on the Tehuantepec railroad between kilometers 25 and 35. The concession for this road was granted on August 16, and provides that the survey and location of the line shall begin within two months. At least five kilometers shall be finished within the first year, five in the second year, and the remainder by the end of the third year. The duration of the concession is for ninety-nine years, and the concessionaries must contribute the sum of $50 per month to the railroad inspection fund during that time. The usual franchises were granted, including permission to collect at the rate of 5 cents per mile for first-class passengers, 4 cents for second class and 3 cents for third class.

The road, which in reality is a branch of the Tehuantepec, is being built to enable the Pearsons to get an outlet for the oil that has been found at Minatitlan. For two years well after well has been sunk in that district, and now the output is sufficiently large to warrant the erection of a refinery at Minatitlan and the construction of the branch railroad that will connect the oil field with the outside world.

That the oil has been found in quantities great enough to warrant an effort being made to place it on the open market is believed. But without selling a drop of the oil the product will be of great value to the Pearsons, for it will make it possible for the railroad company to stop buying Texas oil. The Tehuantepec was the first railroad in Mexico to use oil as a fuel. The fuel has proved to be entirely satisfactory, but the cost has been considerable, and it is well known that when sufficient oil is found on the isthmus the native fuel will take the place of that brought across the Gulf of Mexico.—Modern Mexico.

ARTESIAN WELL CONTRACTORS INVITED TO BID.

Mayor B. A. Littell of Opelousas, La., has invited contractors to bid on a contract to drill an artesian well to supply water for the city water works. Bids will be received up to November 4. The advertisement soliciting proposals on the work appears on page 2 of this number of the Journal.

The Higgins Oil and Fuel Company is preparing to drill a test well near oil springs in the Jose Maria Mora grant in Nacogdoches county. A lease was taken by the Higgins Company on this territory some months ago. It is owned by the Houston Oil Company.

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"MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL."

Hudson, Mass., Sept. 27, 1906.

Oil Investors' Journal,
Beaumont, Texas:

Dear Sirs: Enclosed find check for $2—my subscription for your journal for another year.

Although a woman, I find I can not do without the Oil Investors' Journal. It is even more attractive than the Ladies' Home Journal.

Very truly yours,
JOSIE LATHAM SWAYNE,
(Mrs. James W. Swayne.)

The Covington Oil, Sulphur and Mineral Company is sinking a test on the Garland tract, near Covington in St. Tammany parish, La. The hole is down 1850 feet.

In his specious explanation of the origin of the present agitation against him Senator Bailey intimates that the Standard Oil Company is responsible for it, hoping thereby to get him out of the way. Such puerile tommy-rot may deceive a few Texas farmer boys, but so long as the Oil City Derrick continues to be among Bailey's most valiant defenders those of moderate intelligence and ordinary reasoning powers will hold fast to the opinion that a $5000 fee paid for a $500 or $1000 job is a sign of friendship rather than of enmity.

A democratic politician who is a power in Texas state affairs, and who draws a fat salary as general attorney for a very large and very hungry corporation, says the only thing that can be brought against Senator Bailey is that he was caught in bad company. Yes, not once, but several times.

Gross runs from wells operated by the Heywood Oil Company at Jennings amounted to 133,000 barrels in September.

Charles T. Madison, president of the Muskogee Refining Company of Muskogee, I. T., was in Beaumont on October 16. Mr. Madison is in the market for some compartment tank cars.

Guy F. Bullard, representing the Jefferson Union Company of Lexington, Mass., manufacturers of the Jefferson patent union pipe couplings, recently visited the Texas-Louisiana oil belt. Heretofore the Jefferson people have not tried to sell their product in the Gulf Coast country. Mr. Bullard's trip was highly successful, and the Jefferson couplings will hereafter be supplied to the trade through the F. W. Heitmann Company of Houston.

In the case of Richard Teel and others, against the Rio Bravo Oil Company and others, in which the plaintiff sought to restrain the defendant companies from permitting waste oil to drain from the Saratoga field into a bayou, the district court at Kountze sustained the demurer filed by counsel for the defendants and the case will now go to a higher court.

The Wyoming Tribune, published at Cheyenne, on October 12, contained a dispatch from Douglas, Wyo., telling of the completion of a "big producer" in the Brenning basin. The report says that the well is making twelve barrels a day, and that the Brenning basin is now the largest oil field in Wyoming. If a twelve-barrel well is the biggest thing in the basin it must be a monster field.

An effort was made early in the month to work up some excitement over the test being drilled by the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company near Avoca on a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad, four miles below Napoleonville, La. At last accounts no oil had been found in the well.

Lots of Texas charters that have stood all kinds of hard knocks and long wear cost only $10 to draw.

Wonder how many $5000 fees have been paid for drawing up Texas oil company charters?

Figured on the basis of the Security fee Senator Bailey's services are worth from five to fifty times as much as the ordinary unsenatorial lawyer. Mebbe so! Mebbe so!

"I never had twenty cases for corporations in all my life before or since I entered the public service," said Senator Bailey in his speech at Rusk. Well, the fees must have been large and juicy if the senator's fortune is anywhere near as large as it has been represented.

For the first time the New York newspapers that do not like Mr. Hearst are copying his caricatures from his Journal and American and are giving him generous credit for them. But they happen to be cartoons of Boss Murphy in stripes, as the Hearst artists pictured him when their employer was running for mayor against McClellan, whom Murphy was supporting. It is not necessary to add that Mr. Hearst does not feel flattered by this sudden perception of merit in the product of his art department. Perhaps he feels more or less embarrassed. Murphy gave his votes to Hearst in the nominating convention, and the Hearst papers are not running any pictures of the boss in stripes just now. That old saying about the chickens coming home to roost seems to fit the case.

Hughes, republican candidate for governor of New York, is a magnetic, whole-souled fellow, a man of the people—like Alton B. Parker, the last democratic nominee for the presidency. As every one knows, the whole country demanded the nomination of Parker, and the enthusiasm for him was something fierce. The same is true in the case of Hughes. Representatives of the common people like Belmont and Ryan were strong for Parker. Most of these same "commoners" are for Hughes. Of course Hughes can never expect to be as universally popular as Parker, but the indications are that he will come nearer to being elected than was the Shrimp of Esopus.

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